THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1881

TERMS: ONE YEAR SIX MONTHS Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

IN STATUO QUO.

Although for more than a week letter writers from Washington have filled the daily papers with assurances than arrangements would be made by the Democrats and Republican Senators by which the Senate would proceed to the business for which it was convened, the deadlock still continues. It is now evident that Mahone cannot obtain the consideration for which he cast his vote with the Republicans in the organization of the Senate, and it is more than probable that an arrangement can be made by which all nominations not objected to will be considered, and the Senate in a short time adjourned. Poor Ma-

DEATH OF HON. M. P. O'CONNOR.

The Hon, M. P. O'Connor, Representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District, died in Charleston on Monday last. Mr. O'Connor was born in Beaufort, S. C., in 1831, was graduated at St. John's College, N. Y., in 1849, and settled in Charleston in 1850 when he commenced the study of the law. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and from that time until his death, with the exception of a few years, just after the war, accepted high and important political offices. The State and especially his Congressional District, will miss his prudent counsel and that universal popularity which secured him a seat in Congress. The death of such a man as Mr. O'Conner is at all times a public loss, but at such times as the present it is a public calami-

THE EXTENSION OF THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILROAD.

The railroad syndicates formed in the Southern States for the last few years of the points reached, but whether it will from there take the direction of Augusta or Atlanta is uncertain, and remains a matter for future consideration. Anderson, Greenville and Spartanburg are greatly excited on the subject, and each of them have appointed delegations to a meeting of the Directors in North Caroline, and to proceed to Baltimore to present to the President of the Baltimore of a route through their respective iowns. The Town Council and Board of Trade of Anderson appointed Gen. W. W. B. F. Whitner, Hon. B. F. Crayton and Maj. E. B. Murray their delegates. the palpable advantages to be derived from making Atlanta the Southern terminus, there can be little doubt that it will be adopted; and if so, there is not only a prospect but almost a certainty that it will come by Anderson. The location of the Air Line Road is such that it leaves a large section of country without the necessary Northern and Southern is defined and in the case under consideration, has been so declared by the highest Court known to our law. out the necessary Northern and Southern known to our law. outlets, and another company will hardly be blind to the benefits to be derived from securing this trade. A road properly located from Statesville or Mooresville to Atlanta will be from 75 to 100 miles shorter than any other road, and possessed of so many advantages over all roads, that it would secure the great Northern and Southern trade, as well as the trade along the line, with that derived from the many feeders extending from the mountains to the sea-shore, and at the same time precludes the building of another road parallel through the States of North and South Carolina and Georgia. Our people are deeply interested in this matter, and when the time

comes will do their whole duty. - According to recent St. Petersburg

Should a State Prohibit the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors?

MR. EDITOR: In the last issue of your valuable paper appeared an article claiming that a State, or civil government, ought not to pass a law prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits." Whether its author merely intended to provoke a discussion of the subject by taking the po-sition that he did, and thus bring it prominently before the public at this particular time, with a view to personaing thought, and accomplishi od, which I prefer to believe, or whether the views therein expressed were his real convictions, I am not prepared to say. convictions, I am not prepared to say. But be that as it may, since he has furnished the grounds upon which his opinions are based, I desire to test them and see if they will not crumble beneath the weight of the arguments that exist in favor of prohibitory laws.

When some unexpected calamity or evil is about to befall a people, then it may be true that in the effort to subvert it good judgment will you he aversical.

it good judgment will not be exercised, by reason of too much zeal, or acting on the impulse of the moment. At this late day, in looking for a remedy for the evils that exist in our State, by reason of the liquor traffic, we need not apprehend any

danger in that direction.

There is zeal, great zeal, being shown at this time on the subject, and my earnest desire is that it will never abate till it has swept triumphantly over the ro-motest bounds of our Commonwealth This zeal is not blind. Neither was it born of a moment. It has shining in its face, in full midday splendor, the light of years of experience as a guide. It is no new question. We are not called upon to rout an enemy that has just invaded the camp. For centuries his missiles of death have been flying thick and fast over the field, spreading consternation, terror and carnage in its path. To annihilate him the tongue and pen of the most gifted of our philanthropists in the past have been vigorously employed; the religious, and a large part of the secular press of our State have exerted their mighty power to mould and shape public opinion against it; the church, the clergy, opinion against it; the church, the clergy, Christian men and women of all denom-inations, by entreaty, by exhortation and personal effort have thrown, in a great degree, into one channel their influence, degree, into one channel their influence, so that by its power the last vestige of this evil might be swept from existence. Upon our statute books are stringent laws, enacted by our Legislature, with the hope to suppress it to some extent. But what has been the result? Has the number of bar-rooms in our State decreased? Is there less drunkenness, pauperism and crime in the State now than formerly?

Southern States for the last few years have for their object the procurement of the Southern trade for the City of New York, and the combinations formed tend to that result, at the loss of trade by all the commercial cities south of that point, and from which Baltimore especially suffers. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, acting in union with the City of Baltimore and the Virginia Midland Railroad, propose to afford te the South equal facilities for trade with Baltimore to those of New York, by an extension of the Virginia Midland Railroad from Danville, by the way of Statesville or Mooresville through North Carolina into South Carolina. The objective Southern point seems undetermined. It is conceded that Spartanburg will be one of the points reached, but whether it will No! The contrary is undoubtedly true. Then, what is to be done? This advermaking stepping stones of our failure let us rise to a higher plane of activity and as a last resort demand of our Leg-islature the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of liquors as a beverage in South

Arolina.

I maintain that such a law does not transcend the true object and aim of government, nor does it violate the right of prop-

The paramount object of government object ob is to promote the public good of the people of a State. Al! means to be used and Ohio Railroad and the committee of the citizens of Baltimore the advantages are legitimate, except those expressly forbidden by the Federal Constitution. of Anderson appointed Gen. W. W. them, and the consequent evil that follows the abuse, that calls for the inter-

and Maj. E. B. Murray their delegates, who left on last Monday for North Carolina and Baltimore. Other delegations had visited Baltimore, and we have not yet received any intelligence from the visit of our delegation. But such are the palpable advantages to be desired.

Private rights may be, and have been rom time immemorial, sacrificed in this

State for public good.

If it be asked on what grounds a government is justified by prohibiting a man employing his capital in the sale of liquor, it would suffice to simply answer, that government may put down whatever is dangerous to society. "Salus populi suprema lex."

But to meet the argument full: t is justified upon principles fundamental to all social and governmental organizations. In entering into society every individual surrenders certain of his natural rights—such as the vindication of his wrongs, the protection of life and property—in consideration that society will insure to him the peaceable enjoyment of his unhim the peaceable enjoyment of his unsure to him the peaceable enjoyment of his unsurendered rights, and indemnity for all wrongs done to him. One right surrendered is the privilege of doing anything, though personally beneficial, or pursuing the matural or probable. any occupation the natural or probable result of which are, or are likely to be According to recent St. Petersburg correspondence the police of that city have received a present of 500 roubles and a printed testimonial of thanks from the Nibilist committee as an ironical compliment for their inefficiency. There is very likely no truth in this report, for letters from the Russian Capital are of necessity largely made up of rumors, but there is substantial agreement among the correspondents of Euglish newspapers that the young Czar is fully conscious of the concealed dangers which menace him. The Echo says that Amitschkov lies more favorably than the Winter Palace. All the bouses and gardens round have been bought up; all cellars cleared out, to see that nothing lies concealed in them; the pavements have been torn up, and all the water-pipes and conduits strictly examined. The most stringent examination is made of each of the few persons who are to inhabit the great lonely building as the Czar's servants. The Beriin (April 21) correspondent of printed testimonial of themselves and an an ironical complex with this, for our friend says in the latter portion of his article that the with this, for our friend says in the latter portion of his article that the with this, for our friend says in the latter portion of his article that the with thousands of victims." It is justified further by virtue of the general police power of the State, "and the lonely building as the Czar's servants.

The Berlin (April 21) correspondent of the London Standard says: "The Czar still resides at the diminuive chateau of Clatschins, guarded by six consecutive cordons of soldiery. His Majesty is never seen outside the inner circle. Meanwhile the Amitschov Palace, his Majesty's town ransion, has been intrusted to the guardianship of 300 men Meanwhile the Amitsebov Palace, his Majesty's town reasion, has been intrusted to the gendianship of 800 men of the Paulowski Guards. According to the Entransigeant, of Paris, (April 21) a Nihilist manifesto announcing the approaching death of Alexander III has just been received by all the Russian Ministers and court officials.

—A lady of Brocklyn, N. Y., has sent a note and wreath of flowers to the Mayor of Cokestury, S. C., with the request that the Bowers be placed upon the grave of Gen, M. W. Gary, as a slight tribute of respect from a Northern lady to the memory of a brave man.

Mr. Brown is mistaken when he says Mr. Brown is mistaken when he says that "when it comes to civil government one may violate any of them, (i. r., the commandments,) so long as he does not do it to the prejudice of his fellow-men—so long as he does no direct and immediate injury, except to himself, and no State has no authority to punish ects which are simply immoral, and which do no direct injury to any one without his own knowledge and consent," and when he intimates that ments are heavend the reach mates that morals are beyond the reach

which are paramount to his.

of legislation. To protect public morals is one of the prime objects of government. Bigamy and Polygamy are certainly very immoral acts, and effect no one directly, save the parties who commit them, and they are prohibited by law mit them, yet they are prohibited by law for the reason that the general practice of either would greatly imperil society by contaminating its morals. It is not the fact that the act is simply immoral per se, but it is the evil that is likely to flow from the frequent commission such acts that the law means to reach.

The right to enact Prohibitory Laws may be based on another ground. Mr. Brown says himself that a government has the right to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, so as to prevent any abuse on the part of those who sell it. If, then, it has the right to repress by imposing limitations and restrictions, then I claim it has the right to go a step then I claim it has the right to go a step-farther and suppress it, if the public good requires it. This must follow as a matter of necessity. If I have the right to strike five blows to accomplish an ob-ject, I certainly have the right, if I can accomplish the same end and necessity accomplish the same end and necessity demands it, to use only one blow.

Prohibitory laws infringe upon no rights of the rum-seller. If the right to use property as one thinks best was inherent and unqualified, then the rum-seller might successfully protest against paying license. There can be no such thing as might successfully protest against paying license. There can be no such thing as licensing a man to do a thing that he has an unqualified right to do. Rum-sellers have no right thus to employ their capital. It is a privilege or franchise granted by the State from time to time, and if the State refuses this privilege, no right is violated. It seems to me that the rights of provents are violated, but the state of provents are violated. of property are violated by not passing Pro-hibitory Laws. The State grants the privilege of selling liquor. Crime and poverty follow as a consequence. To punish crime and to provide a place for criminals and convergence. criminals and paupers requires money Before the war about two-thirds of ordinary County taxes went for pauperism and crime, and six-sevenths of this crime and poverty was produced by liquor. This money is raised, not by taxing the rum-seller alone, or the inebriate, but by taking the hard earned dollar from the sober and industrious man, without giv-ing him anything in return. For a portion of his money (taxes) the government gives him protection to life, liberty and property, but for that exacted to meet expenses incurred by the liquor traffic he gets nothing in return. It is taking the money of a class in the community who have in no way contributed to the necessity of the tax, which properly should be paid alone by the rum-seller. Is not

be paid alone by the rum-seller. Is not government, then, interfering directly with theirights of property by licensing liquor?

Mr. Brown finds a remedy—"by moral and religious influences"—and says "if all those pious Christians and reverend ministers of the Gospel" who are crying for Prohibition so loudly would turn their attention nearer home, they would do more good than all the prohibitions our State to day would not be paralyzed by this evil. The Church cannot reach The Western route, which is the cheapthe class that need such influences. If it could, what would it accomplish? Where the appeals of a loving mother or wife, and devoted children fail, is there much hope in appeals from others? No! It will be done only when the law in its Where the appeals of a loving mother or wife, and devoted children fail, is there much hope in appeals from others? No! It will be done only when the law in its majesty rises, and with its iron arm crushes the fountain-head of the evil. The forces are too evenly balanced for passing over the letter read the later. is to promote the public good of the people of a State. Al' means to be used are legitimate, except those expressly forbidden by the Federal Constitution. Restraining or prohibitory laws are not enacted to infringe upon the use of certain rights entirely, but it is the abuse of them, and the consequent evil that follows the abuse, that calls for the interference of government.

If any trade, employment, or use of property, that is within itself right and respect to evenly balanced for anything save the interference of the government to stop it. In every town and city in our State you will find as many—and in some instances more—barrooms than churches and schools. The friends of Prohibition will be satisfied if the clergy of our State will give it as much of their influence, time and talent as they have exerted in endeavoring to stop intemperance by moral influences.

Those influences have been exerted for Those influences have been exerted for ages, and experience, the best of teachers, point to the use of more effective

means.

The people are sorceign. They have supreme right to stop crime. Prohibition is an old right. China forbade the use of wine eleven hundred years before Christ, and it is a stranger there yet as a beverage. Carthage banished it from the camp. Plato approved this law. Mohammed prohibited it twelve hundred and fifty years ago. Then, in the blazing light of the nineteenth century, is it not a reflection upon the chivalry, the prowess and christian civilization of South Caro-

lina for such a nefarious traffic to be upheld by the sanctity of law?

The great question before us rises infinitely above the measurement of dollars and cents in our tax bills. So far as the State is concerned even if these the State is concerned, even if there were no taxes connected with this vice were no taxes connected with this vice; if it was a source of princely revenue; if every drunkard's corpse could be transmited into solid gold, and every dramshop was a public mint; if the whole cost of liquor in the United States (six hundred millions of dollars a year) could be poured directly into the National Treasure to pay the applied chest hundred millions of dollars a year) could be poured directly into the National Treasury to pay the public debt, even then the State could not afford to encourage habits of intexication. No amount of gold and silver can be weighed against the loss of public virtue. The question of morals, of happiness, of present and eternal welfare cannot be ciphered out in tables of currency received. in tables of currency or coin. No State can possibly become so rich but that, if intemperance generally prevails among its citizens and rulers, every true patriot may well repeat, with anxious heart, the dying words of the great William of Orange: "God have mercy on my poor

H. G. SCUDDAY.

A Scandal that Rivals the Famon Whisky Ring.

Washington, April 21.

The sensation of the day is the summary removal of the second assistant postmaster-general by order of the President. Various rumors are afloat affecting Brady's in'eg.ity. It is even asserted that such oiscoveries have been made with reference to the Star route contracts that they will lead to his prompt indictment. This question of Star routes received an overhauling at the hauds of Congress when a deficiency bill for \$2,000,000 was put in.

It appears that Postmaster-General James took up the investigation which the House committee stopped, and has succeeded in obtaining evidence that will establish beyond question the fraudulent and corrupt character of the Star route management during the past four years,

management during the past four years, and which will at the same time confirm the suspicion that certain prominent officers had not only guilty knowledge of the methods practiced, but were beneficiaries of the corruption fund freely used to further them.

It has been said that of the \$5,000,000

regularly appropriated for 9,225 Star routes for the last fiscal year nearly \$3,000,000 was awarded for service on 93 routes controlled by favored contractors, leaving less than \$3,000,000 for the re-maining 9,132 routes. It is believed that at least \$2,000,000 was distributed among the Star route group during the last fiscal year, the Government, of course, receiving no service whatever from the amount abstracted. A RAID ON THE SOUTH.

Plans and Purposes of the Midland Extension—Through Independent Lines to Charlotte, Augusta and Atlanta.

The Baltimore American, in its account

The Baltimore American, in its account of the Baltimore and Ohio scheme for attracting to Baltimore the business of the Carolinas and Georgia, says:

The projectors of the scheme do not propose to content themselves with a mere through line to Charlotte or Spartanburg, but intend, if possible, to create a system of roads which will drain the Carolinas, Georgia and parts of Tanagement Georgia and parts of Tennessee, and place the Baltimore on a new footing as a market for Southern products. THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

In order to explain the position of af-fairs in regard to this road, it may be well to state that when Governor I. J. Jarvis, of North Carolina was inaugurated last year his party (the Democratic) made the question of organizing a North Carolina system, of which the Western North Carolina Rallroad was to form a part, the basis of a great reform—so-called. After several changes had been made in other State roads, the Western North Carolina Road was sold to W. J. New York,) J. Nelson Tappan and James D. Fish, of New York. For some reason still unexplained Messrs. Grace, reason still unexplained Messrs. Grace, Tappan and Fish, after visiting North Carolina and expressing their willingness to ratify the sale negotiated by Mr. Best, refused to organize under the charter granted to him, and he was obliged to raise the money called for by his contract with the State from another source. In this emergency he borrowed \$50,060 for ninety days from A. S. Buford, W. P. Clyde and T. M. Logan, who represent the Richmond and Danville Company. When the ninety days expired Mr. Best was unable to meet his engagements and compelled to assign all his right, title and interest in the Western North Carolina Road, except 7,500 shares of the stock, to Buford, Clyde and Logan, to pay his indebtedness to them, and also to secure the completion of the road to Paint Rock, on the Tennessee line, and Ducktown, near the Grozzie interested the road to Paint Rock, on the line, and Ducktown, near the Georgia line, in accordance with the terms of the contract with the State.

CAN IT BE SECURED? It now appears that Buford, Clyde and Logan had advanced up to January 1 last, \$160,000 in aid of the road, and, consequently, at present it is practically under the control of the Danville system. Mr. Best and the officials under him were ousted, and Col. A. B. Andrews, of Raieigh, elected in his place. Under the terms of the contract made by Mr. Best with the State the road was to be extended from Asheville to Paint Rock, on the western boundary of North Carolina, and to Packtown on the southwestern boundary, which would give valuable western ary, which would give valuable western connections. Mr. Best claims that the Richmond and Danville people will not extend the road as called for by the contract, and that as he only turned it over to them in order to secure the extensions, if they fell to well at the secure the extensions, if they fail to make them the road must

Mr. Brown finds a remedy—"by moral and religious influences"—and says "if all those pious Christians and reverend ministers of the Gospel" who are crying for Prohibition so loudly would turn their attention nearer home, they would do more good than all the prohibitions on the statute books of a State. Put the responsibility where it properly belongs—first upon our legislators and statesmen. If they had shown half as much zeal in the cause in the past as our ministers have shown, the interests of our State to day would not be paralyzed.

THE TWO ROUTES.

It was also learned yesterday that at the meeting on Saturday there were two routes proposed for the Virginia Midland, which were discussed, at some length, but neither absolutely selected. The extension to Walnut Cove—the first fifty miles—is included in both plans, and, of course, will not be affected by the indecision as to the route further south. After leaving Mooresville, the road runs to Irou Station, Lincoln County, N. C., where the different routes branch off. They are known as the Western and Eastern routes. THE TWO ROUTES.

est, would, from Iron Station, run over the Carolina Central Road, a distance of available connection. Leaving Gastonia the extension would curve around to the southwest through York, Union and Laurens Counties, passing through Green-wood, where it would tap the Knoxville and Augusta Road, thus affording the same connections as the Western route. It was intimated yesterday by several gentlemen who are familiar with the in-tentions of the Virginia Midland Compa-ny that this latter route would be chosen as one entirely independent of other roads, and, at the same time, more of an roads, and, at the same time, more of an

DOWN TO ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE. As stated an effort is being made to buy the Knoxville and Augusta road, the importance of which to Baltimore interests can hardly be over estimated, and thus prevent its being gobbled up by the Richmond and Danville system. This road, forty miles of which are built, has the right of way from Augusta at the right of way from Augusta and the right of way from Augusta and the right of way from Augusta road, the right of way other."

To this S president, I do this S of the right of t the right of way from Augusta north to Spartanburg via Greenwood. Nearly the entire road—150 miles in all—has been surveyed and graded, and the work of building is now being actively carried on. It passes through Edgefield, Abbeville and Laurens Counties, which are the best cotton-producing regions in South Carolina. If the ducing regions in South Carolina. If the eastern route of the Midland extension is adopted it will only be necessary to extend the Knoxville and Augusta to Greenwood for connection. The Western route will necessitate its being built to Spartanburg in order to connect. At Greenwood the route of the Midland Extension west to Atlanta has been projected and partially surveyed through ected, and partially surveyed through Laurens and Anderson Counties, South Carolina; Elbert, Madison, Clarke, Walton, Gwinnett and DeKalb Counties, Georgia, and thus into Atlanta. In orde Georgia, and thus into Atlanta. In order to carry out the system as thus outlined it would be necessary to build about 800 miles of road in all by the eastern route or, perhaps, 50 miles less than by the western route. When accomplished Baltimore will have direct and independent companies to the companies of th dent communication with Atlanta and Augusta and the most populous counties in Georgia, all the principal Western cities and towns of South Carolina and the western part of North Carolina. The connection with Charlotte-although over another road from Mooresville (th Atlanta, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad) is rendered secure and virtually indepen dent by the fact that, fifteen miles furthe south, the Midland extension will cros the Carolina Central Road, which also runs into the Charlotte. Having, there-fore, two competing roads to choose from, the Midland could, of course, create competition between the Charle' branches for its traffic, and give it to cheapest carrier. The prospect for the rapid extension of the road by one or the

other routes—probably the eastern—is cer-tainly excellent. The treasurer of Georgia gives the The treasurer of Georgia gives the following statement of the condition of the State finances up to March 31, 1881, the date of his last report: Cash balance in the treasury November 11, 1880, \$665-594.97; balance in the treasury March 31, 1881, \$940,030.92. This shows that the receipts during this time have been 283,435.96 in excess of the disbursements. Two hundred thousand dollars in bonds have been called in half for February 1, 1881, and the other half BURNSIDE AND BUTLER.

Burnside Characterizes the Charge of a Bargain with Mahone as False-Butle Says He will Prove it or Resign.

Special Dispatch to News and Courier

Senator Frye and vindicate the State of South Carolina another of those extraor-

South Carolina another of those extraordinary scenes occurred which have recently distinguished the Senate Chamber. He had just begun his speech and had declared that the purpose of this general attack upon the South was to hile the real issue. This issue was, said Senator Butler, whether a corrupt bargain had been made in this Senate.

Right hero Senator Burnside jumped up and excitedly declared that Butler had stated a falsehood. The Senator from Rhode Island was very emphatic. He repeated several times that this charge of a bargain was false, and any senator on the other side who made it uttered a wilful falsehood. Senator Burnside wrathfully clinched this at every point with a blow upon his desk, which made things rattle generally and caused the nervous listeners to start.

The outbreak was so unsuspected and

The outbreak was so unsuspected and violent that the astonished senator from South Carolina paused a moment and turned toward the President. There was no stopping Mr. Burnside. He had no sooner taken his seat before he jumped up again and fell to pounding his desk and reiterating that it was a falsehood, and the senator from South Carolina was stating a falsehood.

Every time Senator Butler attempted to proceed up went Senator Burnside where a vacancy was to be filled. If a

ler to go ahead and say what he pleased. In fact the Senator from Rhode Island

appeared to be spoiling for a row, and he carefully spread his coattail before the Senator from South Carolina and insisted on his treading on it.

This Senator Butler declined to do, and cmarked that the Senator from Rhode Island was his friend and was excited.

Up went Senator Burnside once more, to prove how calm he was; but, while he was illustrating it, he lost his balance and pounded his desk as fiercely as before. This exhibition of calmness set both gallery and senate in a roar of laughter at Senator Burnside's expense. It was some time before the confusion subsided, when Senator Butler proceeded with his speech, avoiding the matter of the quarrel for the time being and repeating his charge of a bargain only at the close. He declared then that he would prove it by irrefragible evidence or resign his seat in the ble evidence or resign his seat in the Senate. This proof, he stated, he would

present at an early day. An Ample Apology Graciously Received.

WASHINGTON, April 22. Senator Burnside took occasion to-day to make the amende honorable to Senator Butler for words spoken in debate on Wednesday. The conduct of the Sena-tor from South Carolina on that day has been highly commended, yet while judiciously refraining from the unparliamen-tary language which the case seemed to justify, Senator Butler, it is understood, lost no time, outside of the Senate, in requesting a retraction of the offensive language, if it was meant to be so, or else public statement on the floor of the enate that it was not so intended. The result of the reported conference was the following from Senator Burnside in the Senate to day: "It was very far from my mind, as far as anything could be, to impute personal untruthfulness to anybody on that side of the Chamber, much less the senates for Seath Cartilian sith the senator from South Carolina with whom my relations have been always of the most friendly nature, peculiarly so, and I would be the last man on this floor to impute to him any personal dishonor or any personal untruthfulness. Any-body, no matter who he is, anywhere in body, no matter who he is, anywhere in this country, who draws any other infer-ence from what I then said, draws a wrong inference, and I don't think he is borne out by the language. My lan-guage was emphatic, and I intended it to be so; I meant it to be so. I was to be so; I meant it to be so. I was replying to a general charge made on that side of the chamber, and unfortunately for the senator from South Carolina and myself, who were such good friends and who had never been in collision in debate before, we happened to be the two people to meet. It would have been as unfortunate in the case of any other."

To this Senator Butler replied: "Mr President, I am quite sure, without the disclaimer on the part of the senator from Rhode Island, that he did not intend to impute any dishonorable conduct to me. I understood him to say that he was denouncing the charge generally, and making no personal application of his remarks to me. My relations with that senator have always been friendly and kind. I know his kindness of heart is so pronounced that he is incapable of making a reflection of that kind on a brother Senator. I am happy to hear what he has said publicly, and I accept it of course in the spirit he has made it, and I am sure as far as I am concerned our former relations have not been disturbed in the slightest."

The estimates for work on the projected railroad from Spartanburg to Greenwood have been made out, and the road completed, including the laying of the track, will cost about \$7,200 per mile. The distance from Spartanburg to Woodruff is 19 miles, from Woodruff to Laurens 20 miles, and from Laurens to Greenwood 27½ miles; total distance 66½ miles. The engineers have secured a very cheap route. There is only one cut, which is over 25 feet deep, and that may be reduced to 17 feet. It is probable that there will be very little rock ble that there will be very little rock work, the deepest cut being about six feet deep. If all the heavy work could be massed it would not amount to more

— At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor, at Yorkville last week, the following officers were elected: M. A. Carlisle, Newberry, P. G. D.: J. S. Hughson, Sumter, G. D.: J. W. Perrin, Abbeville, G. V. D.; R. O. Sams, Spartanburg, G. A. D.; W. S. McDaniel, Columbia, G. G.; Rev. Thos. Rayer, Marion, G. C.; G. W. Holland, Newberry, G. P.; J. T. Robertson, Abwille, G. T.; Henry Kohn, Orangeburg, G. G.: J. D. Maxwell, Anderson, G. S.: A. Coward of Yorkville, B. S. - At the annual meeting of the Grand

G.S.; A. Coward of Yorkville, B. S. Barnwell of Abbeville, and H. S. Williams of Graniteville, Grand Trustees; J. S. Hughson, representative to the Su-preme Lodge, with Col. A. Coward as alternate. Columbia was selected as the next place of meeting.

— A dispatch from Pueblo, Colorado, dated April 22, says: "This afternoon a passenger coach containing fourteen pas-sengers on the Denver and Rio Grande which left here for Choma last Wednesday afternoon jumped the track two miles East of Rock Tunnel and rolled 150 feet down an embankment. Five men and one woman were killed outright and the present was allebut in the contract of the contr February 1, 1881, and the other half and three passengers were slightly injur-April 1, 1881. The amount of interest ed and three seriously hurt. No employ-paid since November 11th last is \$293, ees of the road were injured except the 495.90 less a small amount of principal. fireman, who was riding in the coach."

THE SENATE DEADLOCK.

Strong and Careful Statement of the

Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald. Washington, April 20.
Another bitter attack was made upon the South to-day, this time by Senator Frye. He delivered a long and bloodyshirt tirade against the Southern people, couched in that loose informal style peculiar to the debates in the House of Representatives, where statement goes for fact and charges are hurled about reckless of proof.

While Senator Butler rose to answer Senator Frye and vindicate the State of South Carolina another of those extraor-A very prominent Democrat who has

propositions:
First. A party cannot be considered to

nervous listeners to start.

The outbreak was so unsuspected and Vice President has not one particle,

to proceed up went Senator Burnside again, sawing the air like a fish woman. Great confusion reigned in the galleries, and applause and hisses told how much applause and hisses told how much in the galleries applause and hisses told how much in the galleries applause and hisses told how much in the process and that was in a case where a vacancy was to be filled. If a vacancy were to be filled to-day every Democratic Senator would be perfectly willing to have the Vice-President vote to be supported to the process and that was in a case where a vacancy was to be filled. If a vacancy were to be filled to-day every perfectly willing to have the Vice-President vote to be supported to the process and that was in a case where a vacancy was to be filled. If a vacancy were to be filled to-day every perfectly willing to have the Vice-President vote to be supported to the process and the process and the process and the process are to be filled to-day every perfectly willing to have the Vice-President vote to be supported to the process and the process are to be filled to-day every perfectly applied to the process and the process are to be filled to-day every perfectly applied to the process and the process are to be filled to-day every perfectly applied to the process and the process are to be filled to-day every perfectly applied to the process are to be filled to-day every perfectly applied to the process are to be filled to-day every perfectly applied to the process are to be filled to-day every perfectly applied to the process are to be filled to-day every perfectly applied to the process are to be filled to-day every perfectly applied to the process are to be filled to-day every perfectly applied to the process are to be filled to-day every perfectly applied to the process are to be filled to-day every perfectly applied to the process are to be filled to-day every perfectly applied to the process are to be filled to-day every perfectly applied to the process are to be filled to-day every perfectly applied to the proc When the old man quieted down a little Senator Butler began a severe retort in kind, but wisely checked himself in the midst of it, saying, "But no, I will not here on the floor of the Senate."

This brought Senator Burnside up again, and this time he told Senator Butler to go ahead and say what he pleased.

Willing to have the Vice-President vote if a tie should occur, but the Democrats affirm and will to the end maintain that the Vice-President's vote shall not be used to create a vacancy where no accustion is made against the incumbent and where the change is to be made for politically proposed only.

Fifth. The "rule of the percent of the

cal purpose only.

Fifth. The "rule of the majority," about which the Republican senators talk so loudly, is the "rule" which they will enforce if one or more Democratic

Senators will help them to do it.
Sixth. The Republicans are irritated because the Democrats will not lend their aid to the consummation of the Ma-

their aid to the consummation of the Ma-hone bargain by the election of Gorham and Riddlebarger.

Seventh. At the opening of this session and for seventeen days after the Demo-crats had a clear and absolute majority in the Senate, but the Republicans interposed dilatory motions every time the appointment of committees was proposed, and they held the Senate in a totally unorganized if not disorganized condition until the vacant seats were filled and the trade with Mahone was completed.

Eighth. When the Republicans got ready to appoint committees the Democratic Senators interposed no objections, because committees were essential to the proper organization of the body and

proper organization of the body, and they submitted quietly to having all the chairmanships taken from them and transferred to the Republicans, although they never ought to have done this, and they set an evil precedent in allowing it, which must be corrected at the very first opportunity.
Ninth. But when it is proposed to take

another and needless aggressive step, one entirely needless, except to give Mahone his pay and turu out two excellent and acceptable officers simply because they are Democrats, the Democratic Senators say:

"No, you shall not do it, and we will stop you by precisely the same mounts." stop you by precisely the same means which you employed for seventeen days to stop us from organizing the committees."
Tenth. Whenever the Republicans

Tenth. Whenever the Republicans shall have a majority, even of one, in the Senate, no Democrat will interpose a single dilatory motion against the election of new officers; but so long as the Republican Senators united with Mahone have only one-half of the Senate, and the Democrats have the other half, the Democrats will not aid, directly or indirectly, in turning out Democratic

Eleventh. The Republican Senators nay make up their minds that neither at his session nor at the next session will hey be able to turn Messrs. Burch and Bright out of office, unless by some means they first secure a majority of the Senate.

Twelfth. One word more. When committees are to be appointed next Decam-ber, if the Senate continues evenly divid-ed as now, fair warning is given to the Republican senators that the Democratic senators will insist on a fair and equitable division of the committees and chairmanships. There are thirty-eight senators on each side of the Chamber, and common fairness demands an equal proportion of the committees. proportion of the committees.

Thirteen. For the Republican senators

to demand all the committees and all the chairmanships by the casting vote of the Vice-President is simply to empower the Vice-President to appoint the committees. That has never been consented to until this session, when, for the sake of peace, the Democrats permitted it. It will never be permitted again, and due and fair warning is now given to that

It is held by Democratic senators that these propositions present their case in the clearest manner, and entirely justify, to any one even but slightly familiar with the rules of legislative proceedings, the course which they have adopted and which they persist in.

— A special from Clinton, Iowa, says that the night express westward on the Rock Island division of the Chicago, Milwaukie and St. Paul Railroad, was thrown into the Illinois River at Merethrown into the Illinois River at Meredosia, at 5 c'clock Thursday morning, by the giving way of the trestle work. Two cars floated off down the stream, one passenger coach lodged against an Island about four rods away, and the baggage car struck in the middle of the stream about the same distance away. Only the roofs of the two cars are now in sight. The engineer and fireman and six passengers were drowned, and a number of others were injured. The river is a perfect torrent where the trestle went out. It is said that a freight train passed over the bridge an hour or so before the passthe bridge an hour or so before the pasthe bridge an hour or so before the pas-senger train. Twenty boats are at work in the pouring rain searching for bodies and picking up luggage. All the bodies are believed, however, to be washed out. The shore at the scene of the accident, and for eight miles below, is lined with people looking for fragments of the wreck.

— The Williamsburg Herald says:

"On last Saturday three young men, on their way to Presbytery, met a crowd of men at Anderson Bridge, on Lynch's Creek, having in charge a colored man suspected of breaking into a house and stealing therefrom. The crowd—more for amusement than anything else—elected one of the young men from Indiantown as judge, and, after a fair trial, the negro was convicted, and the judge sentenced him to be swung up a little ways in order to make him confess. The negro went over to Scranton to Trial Justice Hudson and took out a warrant for three of the party." of the party." -In an altercation between two ne

groes near Creenwood last week Daniel Noble was savagely slashed with a knife by Silas Matthews, inflicting eightor ten ugly wounds, one penetrating the cavity of the body and several terribly gashing the

WHAT I WANT TO

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

Is now Full from Bottom to Top with the Largest and best selected Stock of Furniture in South Carolina,

A ND if any one doubts what I say, I invite them especially to come and I will take pleasure in showing you through my immense Stock, and would say that I ship large quantities of Furniture down the Columbia & Greenville Railcoad, and to the Town and County of Anderson. Now, don't forget that—

Greenville is the Best Place to Buy your Furniture, For we have THREE LARGE FURNITURE STORES, and are very anxious to sell-Mr. C. W. McPHAIL is still with me, and will be glad to see his Anderson friends and sell them Goods CHEAPER THAN THEY CAN BUY IN ANDERSON. And

J. C. C. TURNER,
PROPRIETOR BIG FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, April 28, 1881 WEST END, GREENVILLE, S. C.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

WE have CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, DRESSING CASES, SIDEBOARDS, CHAMBER SUITES, PARLOR SUITES, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, PICTURES and FRAMES, together with a fine LOT OF COFFINS and CASKETS.

All in the Masonic Hall. Terms Cash, and small profits.

JOHN B. MOORE.

NEW MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING STORE

THE undersigned having opened a New Millinery, Mantua-Making and Notion Store in Anderson, with an entirely new and beautiful line of HATS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, LACES and NOTIONS of various descriptions, and with experienced Ladies of taste to superintend the making up department, will be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine our stock of Goods, and leave orders for work at our rooms, on the SOUTH END OF BRICK RANGE. We are confident that we can please in styles and

MIRS. ANNA LEAK March 31, 1881 NOTICE TO CREDITORS. IN MEDICINE PURITY

All persons having demands against the Estate of George Howard, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly attested, to the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law.

CARRIE HOWARD. April 28, 1881

AUCTION, AUCTION. HAVE on consignment a lot of-READY-MADE CLOTHING,

I will sell on SALEDAY IN MAY, at the Centennial Building. Come everybody. J. B. McGEE, Auctioneer. April 28, 1881 42 1

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. All persons having demands against the Estate of Henry Sullivan, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law, or else be barred.

A. G. COOK, Adm'r.

April 21, 1881

All 3*

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Rev. Wm. Davis, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County on the 24th day of May, 1881, for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from said administration.

W. P. MARTIN, Admir.

April 21, 1881. 41 5 April 21, 1881

LUMBER!

LUMBER of all kinds furnished at short notice and AT BOTTOM PRICES, delivered at Anderson. Address
F. G. BROWN,
Pendleton, S. C.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. All persons having demands against the Estate of Zachariah Felton, deceased, are notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law.

J. L. TRIBBLE, Adm'r.

April 14, 1881 Stockholders' Meeting.

Atlantic & French Broad Valley R. R. THE Annual Meeting of the Stockhold-HE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the A. & F. B. V. R. R. will be held at 12 m. on THURSDAY, MAY 5th, 1881, at Belton, Anderson County, S. C. All stock must be represented in person or by proxy duly executed.

By order of the President.

WM. J. KIRK, Sec. April 14, 1881

Savannah Valley R. R. Tax

Without Penalty. TOY authority of a resolution adopted by DY authority of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Sayannah Valley Railroad, all Taxes due said Company will, up to time levy is made on property, be received without the 15 per cent. penalty, the taxpayer paying only the original tax and necessary costs. Also, all persons who have paid penalty, by calling at my office and getting amounts, will have the same refunded by the Treasurer of the Road.

M. P. TRIBBLE,

Treasurer Anderson County.

April 21, 1881 41 2

Railroad Tax Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be prepared to receive the Second In-stallment of the Savannah Valley and the Atlantic and French Broad Valley Railread Taxes during the month of May, at the same time with ordinary Taxes. I will re-ceive either one-half or the whole of this installment during the May collection, as taxpayers may prefer. The rate of taxa-tion is as follows:

Belton...... Williamston..... Centreville..... Dark Corner April 21, 1881

PRICES WILL TELL. LANGLEY BROS. 164 KING STRFET, CHARLESTON, -

Ladiea' Chemise, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 up. Ladies Drawers, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 up. Ladies' Skirts, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 up. Ladies' Gowns, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 up. Ladies' Dressing Sacques, 75c, \$1.00 up. Ladies' Corset Covers, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 up. Ladies' Corset Covers, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 up. Gents' Shirts, to order, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 each. Gents' Drawers, 50c up.

Gents' Snirts, to order, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 each.

Gents' Drawers, 50c up.

Gents' Drawers, to order, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

Gents' Undershirls, 50c, 45c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Standing Collars, 10c, 15c, 20c.

Folding Collars, 10c, 15c, 20c.

Linen Cuffis, 20c, 25c and 35c.

A Great Bargain! Large lot of Edging, from 5c up. Large lot of Insertings, from 5c up. Towels, 5c up. Torchon Lac, Swiss Embroidery, Linen, Cambric, Madra: and Turkey Red Handkerchiefs. All of which will be sold Cheap.

Polite and attentive Ladies to wait in the Ladies' Department.

Give us a call and be convinced the Manufactory is the place to buy Fine Goods Cheap.

Avril 21, 1821 heap. April 21, 1881

MEDICAL CARD.

AVING completed my Collegiate Course of Lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, have associated myself with Dr. P. A. Wilhite, and now offer my Professional services to the people of Anderson and the surrounding country.

J. O. WILHITE, M. D. April 7, 1881 April 7, 1881

HE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and customers that they have moved to

Next door South of their old Stand, where they will sell DRUGS at the lowest possible figures. Seeing is believing. Give us a call. SIMPSON, REID & CO. Jan 13 1881

Electric Hair Brushes.
Razors and best Shaying Soaps.
Try our Tooth Brushes, and if not satisfactory we will refund the money paid for them.
Come and see what we have.
WILHITE & WILHITE. Willing & Willing.

For Sore Eyes use Wilhite's Eye
Water. A cure guaranteed in every case.

April 14, 1881 40 FOR SALE.

FIRST IMPORTANCE

PURE Drugs and Medicines.

Perfumery, Fine Toilet Powders.

Colgate's Cashmere Boquet Soap.

Standard Patent Medicines.

Extra Fine Hair Brushes.

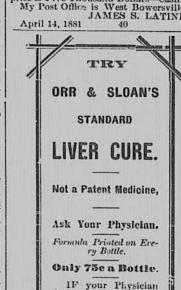
1,040 ACRES OF LAND

I, U2U AGNES UF LAND!

IN Franklin Country, Ga., five miles east of Carnesville and three miles from West Bowersville, on the Elberton Air Line Railroad. Another Railroad will soon be built from West Bowersville to Carnesville. 100 acres of above land in high state of cultivation, with good dwelling and other improvements. A good Circular Saw Mill, Cotton Gin, Thresher and Syrup Mill, with plenty of water for other machinery. Myprice is Five Thousand Dollars—Cash.

My Post Office is West Bowersville, Ga. JAMES S. LATINER.

April 14, 1881



IF your Physician does not endorse it, do not buy. If he does, try a bottle.

It is the only LIVER CURE that touches the Liver—the others only act upon the Bowels, and this goes direct to



. H. FERRY & CO. Detroit 60 Sol

days we will within forty miles Will W sell BEAR Pianos and

MITH,

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